

UQAM classes to resume Students will continue fight

By Jennifer Robinson

Fifteen hundred striking UQAM students voted last night to return to classes. Instead of holding out for proposed Ministry of Education summer work compensation, the students plan to embark on a massive denunciation of the UQAM administration and the Ministry.

The general meeting was called following the back-to-work agreement reached between the administration and the professors of UQAM after their four month strike. Students had met Friday with two

representatives of the Ministry of Education to demand special subsidization for all full-time students registered for the winter session, now scheduled to commence in May. They had asked for \$1700 each to compensate students who will be unable to work during the summer months because of classes.

The Ministry had refused any form of subsidization other than through the Government's loans and bursaries program, claiming it could not afford the proposed subsidization because its priorities lay else-

where. The Ministry of Education is prepared however, to modify loans and bursaries regulations to allow students to receive aid. Under normal circumstances most students would not qualify because of the limited potential work time between July, when classes end, and the start of the fall '77 semester.

The students feel that this modification does not benefit students who must work during the summer, even under normal circumstances because their status does not entitle them to a large enough grant.

The assembly claimed that the modifications will only increase the indebtedness of students who wouldn't normally require loans because they had earned enough money during the summer months to finance completely their academic year.

The students voted to organize a mass movement of all Quebec students to fight the present loans and bursaries structures and obtain settlements for those students enrolled in the winter session.

There was some opposition to the motion to denounce the Minister of Education because of their rejection of the students' demands. One student presen-

continued on page 7

Divided Ulster

Liam de Paor

Student services:

Students face \$5 fee hike next year

By Ellen Bartlett

McGill students returning next year will be faced with a \$5 hike in their annual Student Services fee. The increase has been unanimously approved by the Committee on the Coordination of Student Services (CCSS) and now awaits sanction from the University's Budget Planning Committee.

According to one member of the Dean's Advisory Committee, this fee increase was approved only on condition that a formulated list of future goals and priorities in student life be approved by the CCSS to ensure maximum efficiency of Student Services. He said that the list of priorities, consisting of nine recommendations, was "in effect" adopted upon approval of the fee hike, with exception of the last recommendation regarding the University Residences.

The spokesman attributed the fee to the increased burden of inflation on university funding. There has been no increase in provincial per capita grants for several years, while the salary of professional and non-teaching staff of McGill was granted an increase last summer, to equal corresponding salaries at Université de Montréal.

He added that there was no way to control these mandatory salary increases; the salary budget was a direct reflection of university and province-wide negotiations.

The total non-salary budget remained at the '76-'77 level. This is, in other words, a slash in all non-salary expenditures.

Apparently the above are not the only factors necessitating

Boskey, chairman of the Committee to Restructure the Students' Society, blamed poor organization and lack of direction in the Student Services. He claims that the amount that students pay, plus that given by the government (\$35/person) should be a workable sum. The fact that it is not indicates problems in the operation of the organization.

He cited the problem of competition between the departments in the Student Services. "The constant bickering for money between, for example, Counselling and Athletics, has resulted in a lack of fortitude in the department as a whole." According to Boskey, student input on the committees dealing with the Student Services has been poor. Positions are rarely filled and there is a lack of coordination among the students, which allows their voices to be easily drowned out.

Saeed Mirza, Dean of Students, would not make himself available to the Daily for comment. His secretary blames a heavy schedule on his reluctance to "sit down and discuss the issue". But he will send written answers at some point in the near future, for publication in the Daily.

Montreal Bureau

All card carrying members of the Montreal Bureau are requested to appear in the Daily Office tonight at 7 o'clock for their weekly meeting. Those members who have not yet received their cards will also be welcomed.



A typical street scene in Belfast or Londonderry, Liam de Paor's Divided Ulster endeavours to place the Irish imbroglio into an historical perspective.

Liam de Paor:

Ulster protagonists rely too much on romantic past

By Michael Lewis
and Marie Poirier

An eccentric tenacity to realize a romanticized past was the verdict given last night by Professor Liam de Paor of University College, Dublin on loyalist and republican paramilitary groups vying for supremacy in Northern Ireland.

A member of the Irish Labour Party and author of a history of the roots of the present Irish dilemma, Professor de Paor spoke on the nationalist myths which have been meticulously built up in Ireland since the nineteenth century. By manipulating history, de Paor said, the Green and Orange communities of Ulster have transformed their civil war into a crusade against evil. Which side is to be labelled evil, de Paor implies, hinges upon the feelings of the labeller.

Concentrating on Northern Ireland, de Paor commented

that although the division between the two communities ran largely along religious lines, religion is not always a reliable barometer by which to determine allegiances. Rather, de Paor spoke of the two groups as the "Green" and the "Orange".

Defining the stereotypical and "Orange" loyalist, de Paor described a people who held aloft the noble precepts of British liberty in which such "British virtues" as cleanliness and hard work distinguished them from their "Green" counterparts. Characterized by attractive personalities, de Paor said, the "Green" symbolizes republican Ireland.

De Paor suggested that both Green and Orange are guilty of having used history to further their own dogma. As an example, he portrayed the Orange Ulsterman's reaction to the partition of Ulster in 1921 in

which Ulster loyalists believed that they had selflessly sacrificed an integral piece of the Fatherland in order to forge a viable economic unit.

Yet, as de Paor pointed out, the three counties of Ulster which had been left to the Irish Free State were counties with Catholic majorities and would therefore have challenged the predominance of the Protestant Orangemen in Ulster.

By stigmatizing the surrender of the three counties as a horrid violation of the ancient frontiers of Ulster, de Paor said, the loyalist Orangemen of the North were appealing to a past "which has no bearing on contemporary Ireland". He went on to say that the delineation of Ulster had been little more than "a line drawn on British maps", with

continued on page 6

Get Into The Action Now**MSEA DISCO DANCE COURSE
BARTENDING COURSE****BARTENDING**

4 Lectures
Feb. 28, Mar. 2, 7, 9
6 pm—10 pm
on campus

DISCO DANCE

6 Lessons
Mar. 1, 3, 8, 10, 15, 17
on campus
4:30—6 p.m.

CALL UP NOW FOR INFORMATION
LIMITED ENROLLMENT
844-0058

Pending final approval, the Department of Music
expects to offer a master's programme in

**The Musicology of
Contemporary Cultures**

Cross-cultural studies involving research and
fieldwork, with an emphasis on Canadian and
New World contexts. The course is supported by a
broad base of undergraduate offerings in Western
and non-Western music, jazz, composition, and
experimental media.

To commence September, 1977

Address letters of enquiry to: Music Department
Room 336 Stong College
York University
4700 Keele Street
Downsview, Ontario
M3J 1P3

**IF THIS IS THE YEAR YOU
GRADUATE....**

...you owe it to yourself to appear in the yearbook.

VAN DYCK & MEYERS STUDIOS has been selected as the Official
Photographer for Old McGill '77 (only portraits taken at Van Dyck
Studios are going to be included in the yearbook).

- Free sitting session
- Hoods and gowns provided free of charge
- Biography and information sheets

All photos must be taken by Tuesday, March 15.

Four 4X5 full colour proofs will be taken. The Graduate may keep two
and resubmit the others. The favourite proof will be made into a 5 X 7
full colour enlargement and will also be submitted for insertion in the
1977 Old McGill.

Total cost: **\$9.95** plus tax

*Should none of the 4 proofs be acceptable to the Graduate, the Pho-
tographer will reshoot 2 extra proofs at no additional cost.

HOW TO SAVE \$2.00:

Students having their graduation photos taken may purchase the
yearbook directly from Van Dyck & Meyers studio at \$6.00 per copy OR
at the Union Box Office at \$8.00 per copy.



**Van Dyck
& MEYERS STUDIOS**
1121 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST — MONTREAL
HOLLAND BUILDING WEST OF PEE ST.
Serving McGill Students since 1932.

849-7327
No Appointment
Necessary
OPEN DAILY FROM
9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Thursday
until 8:30 p.m.
Closed on Sunday

**class
ifieds**

These ads may be placed in the
advertising office at the University
Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads re-
ceived by noon appear the follow-
ing day. Rates, 3 consecutive in-
sertions: non-profit-making activi-
ties & individual students' an-
nouncements—\$3.00, maximum
20 words, 15 cents per word; all
other—\$6.00, maximum 20 words,
30 cents per extra word (even if
sponsored by non-profit-making
organization).

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUNG CAT, black and white longhair, very
affectionate, found wandering and hungry at
Rachel and St. Laurent. Please call 844-5181.

CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE to suit your
tastes and budget. Free estimates. Call
Diana, 845-1452 days, 522-5319 nights.

ANGLICAN EUCHARIST, simple, contem-
porary liturgy every Monday at 12:30 pm at
the Yellow Door, 3625 Aymer. All welcome.

DANCE LESSONS - beg. ballet-jazz; private
or doubles - cheap. Special rate for McGill
students. Call day or evening 849-4001.

ADORABLE FEMALE CAT, 1/2 yrs. Spayed,
free to a good home. 845-1340 after 6 pm.

ADORABLE FEMALE CAT, 1/2 yrs. Spayed,
free to a good home. 845-1340 after 6 pm.

MAGICIANS: supplies, free catalogue, phone
or write—Perfect Magic, P.O. Box 237, Cote
St. Luc, Que. H4V 2Y4. Tel. 487-0089.

TYPING

PROFESSIONAL TYPING, IBM electric.
Theses, dissertations, term papers, manu-
scripts, etc. Reasonable rates. References.
Call Denise: 481-5288.

FOR SALE

**Crown (Amcron) DC 300A AMPLIFIER &
IC150 PRE-AMP**. Top-of-the-line equipment.
One year old - excellent condition. Also old
black & white T.V. Call after 6:00 pm,
843-5287.

ROSSIGNOL SKIS, Salomon bindings,
poles, boots. Barely used, \$100. or best
bidder. Call Fernando 282-1881 or 392-6751.

12 CASSETTE TAPES—Talks & Dialogues of
J. Krishnamurti, Saanen, 1975. Complete set.
Call: 845-4638 days & eves.

Just left Engineering—**BRAND NEW SR 40** for
sale. Call Sindy, 487-3461.

continued on page 8

**HOSTARIA
ROMANA**

Businessman's Lunch
One minute from
Campus

2044 Metcalfe
Tel. 849-1389

Dine Here Soon
Open 7 days a week

Economics Students' Association
and
Political Science Students' Association
present

Ed Broadbent

Leader of the New Democratic Party
speaking on:
Federal—Provincial Relations

Thursday, Feb. 24

Leacock 12
2—4 pm

Have You Ever Gotten High on Jewish Song?

CHASSIDIC MUSIC SHABBATON
with Velvel Pasternak

TIME: Friday, February 25th, 4 pm
through Sat. evening*

PLACE: McGill Hillel, 3460 Stanley

COST: \$12 [including food]



Information and registration:
Wanda 688-3931 eves. Navah 845-9171 days
*Special Concert Sat. night: The Spirit of Chassidic Music
—a demonstrated talk



HILLEL

**work
overseas
...join CUSO**

There are now more than 700 CUSO workers overseas, but we
need more. CUSO workers generally apply their skills in the
fields of technology, education, health, agriculture or business.
Although most positions involve teaching, a university degree or
teachers certificate is not a prerequisite. Skills, however, must
be certified.

WE NEED:

Tradespeople.	Registered Nurses.	English Teachers.
Engineers.	Physiotherapists.	Agriculturalists.
Businesspeople.	Math Teachers.	Foresters.
Physicians.	Physics Teachers.	Home Economists.

Two year contracts are standard. Salary generally equals a local
worker's in a similar job. Couples and families are eligible, but
families with pre-school children are easier to place. CUSO pays
for life insurance, health and travel expenses and an allowance
for re-settlement in Canada.

WANT TO GET INVOLVED?

CONTACT: CUSO Recruitment
151 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H5

or
Dr. John Southin
McConnell Hall Residence
3905 University Street
Tel. 392-4252

FOLK MUSIC'S ANSWER TO MONTY PYTHON

The A.S.U.S. Folk Music Series
presents

Friends of Fiddler's Green

Friday
Saturday

March 4 & 5

9 p.m.
Douglas Hall

Advance tickets \$2.50 at Student Union Box Office
Tickets will be \$3.00 at the door.

presented by:

McGILL
**ARTS &
SCIENCE**
UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

Feminist speaker:

Liberation- God's ferment for freedom

By James Murelich

There is a "ferment for freedom" that exists throughout the world today, Dr Letty Russell of Yale University Divinity School claimed in a lecture at McGill last night. Women are not alone in this feeling of "wanting to be set free from a life without future". In fact, "revolt against a futureless life is a description of what it is to be human".

One result of this "ferment" is the development of liberation theology of which one form is feminist theology. Defining

liberation theology as containing a "high risk factor", Dr. Russell went on to explain both these theologies are participatory in nature, demanding both action and reflection.

We can read liberation theology but cannot implement it unless we are willing to "enter into the pain of oppression", she added.

Employing a free translation of Romans 12:1 as "putting our bodies on the line", Russell said that this is exactly what must be done. Only by putting our

bodies on the line will our thinking be "authentic".

Liberation theology can claim no one particular line of thought, according to Dr. Russell, for its focus varies from economic issues to political structures to the study of other religions.

Feminist theology also shares in this fluidity of ideology. If there exists one overall description of feminist theology Dr. Russell felt that it was its "attempt to reflect on sexist oppression in the light of God's liberating effects on

society".

Feminist theology, she explained, "is not necessarily written by women or just about women. For if it's theology, it's about God". Its essence is the "search for liberation from oppression" and if its goals could ever be achieved then feminism would no longer exist but only humanism, which Russell explained as being concern for the equality of the sexes.

An important element of feminist theology is its emphasis upon collective action. Dr.

Russell stressed that much of the theology being written by women has originated in group activity and discussion. Many women have gone this route partly out of necessity due to "horizontal violence" which "manifests itself in any oppressed group".

Liberation and feminist theologies do not claim any easy answers but rather, according to Russell, they "claim part of God's ferment for freedom". She concluded that the "more ferment the better the world would be, 'cause it's natural".



Calm, delightful air of study?

Gov't revises cost projections

OTTAWA (CUP)—Estimates of planned government spending in 1977-78 tabled in the House of Commons February 16 show that the federal contribution to post-secondary education may rise slightly, with the provinces receiving more cash instead of tax point equivalents.

Cash payments to the provinces will total \$907,100,000 under terms of the new Fiscal Arrangements Act (FAA). An additional \$159,000,000 will be given as a payment from the previous financing policy. This compares to \$538,000,000 estimated for the year 1976-77.

The large increase in cash is a result of a decision to increase cash payments through the FAA program and subsequently reduce tax points. Through the program federal payments for education will be 50-50 cash payments and tax point transfers.

According to a spokesperson in the finance department the total expenditure in cash and tax transfers will be \$2,094,000,000. Last year he gave the estimate for 1976-77 as roughly \$1.8 billion. If the old financing formula had been retained the spokesperson said the estimate might have been about \$1,862,000,000 for 1977-78.

The figures outlined in what is called the "Blue Book", the compilation of estimated government expenditures, are estimates and are not actual payments made, guaranteed payments or guarantees of entitlements to the provinces.

The figures released are a reflection of the FAA agreements which were announced earlier this year. Under that program the Federal Government will give the provinces support for post-secondary education on the basis of growth in the national economy and not growth in total spending on post-secondary education. Payment to the provinces on the basis of this national average expenditure will be made through tax points and cash transfers on a 50-50 basis.

Since recent payments to the provinces have been on the basis of about one third cash and two thirds tax point transfers the government is substantially increasing the cash contribution to meet that 50-50 balance.

The other programs which are involved in the FAA agreement under the established programs financing, hospital insurance and medical care, both had decreased estimates. Hospital insurance went from \$2,023,480,000 in 1976-77 to \$1,405,800,000 in 1977-78. Medical care went from \$950,696,000 in 1976-77 to \$498,400,000 in 1977-78.

In addition to the monies given to the province, the Government estimates show that \$995,000 is allocated for the education support office of the Secretary of State with an additional \$72,000 going for employee benefits. Information shows an increase in the number of office staff from 15 to 20.

Iranian students fasting

By James Murelich

The Iranian Students Association in Montreal (ISAM) is currently in the midst of a hunger strike which began last Friday to protest the execution of Iranian patriots and oppose the government of the Shah of Iran. The hunger strike is part of a current world-wide protest against the Shah which is seeing five hunger strikes in the US and several in Europe take place.

In a pamphlet circulated by the ISAM, the activities of SAVAK (the secret police of the Shah) are severely denounced and SAVAK is charged with several brutal mass murders against opponents of the Iranian government.

According to an Amnesty International report, more than 400 political dissidents have been executed by firing squads or gunned down in the streets in the last three years. There are also more than 100,000

political prisoners being held by the government. These people, the report states, come from all strata of Iranian society.

The government of the United States is also indicted for its sale of over \$10.4 billion worth of arms to the Shah, and an additional \$15 billion deal concluded in 1976 by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The ISAM also claims that there are presently over 25,000 "military advisors" from the US in Iran. These arms and advisors are "being used to suppress the Iranian People's movement" the Association continues.

According to the ISAM pamphlet the government of the Shah allotted over 70 percent of its 1975 budget for arms and military expenditures. Despite its oil revenues the government ran up a deficit of over \$4 billion dollars in 1975, the pamphlet continues.

The demands supported by the hunger strike of the Iranian Students Association in Montreal are: (1) that international observers be allowed to visit the Shah's prisons. (2) that the torture and execution of Iranians be stopped. (3) that the names of these prisoners be released immediately and the dates of their trials be announced to the public.

Falkland Islands update

Telegraphs world-wide have once more been tapping news of the Falkland Islands. Located off the coast of South America, the Falkland Islands are a British colony with a population last year of 1,100, although it may have decreased this year due to emigration.

Why? Because the Falkland Islands suffer from a geographical disadvantage. Argentinian irredentists claim the Islands as

part of the greater metropolitan Argentina, a prospect over which many loyal Falkland Islanders are not enchanted. However, the might of Britain stands firmly behind them.

Yet many Islanders are now worried by recent developments in the power struggle between Argentina and Britain. This week, special British envoy Ted Rowlands is visiting Buenos Aires to discuss the future of

the colony, including rightful sovereignty.

Should the Argentinians be rewarded, a mass exodus may take place by these wind-braced hordes of stolid sheep farmers. Shepherds are not in demand in Britain at the moment, but as most of them are white, they could be assimilated into the mosaic of Rhodesia.

Frederick Lever

The recent decline in the purchasing power of federal funding for research and development has evoked considerable commotion among Canada's scientific community.

For instance, Queen's biology professor R.G. Bidwell asserts that the present shortage of funds not only deters the investigation of good new ideas, but results in the fact that Canadian science is becoming mediocre. According to Dr. Hy Goldman, one of the initiators of Canadians for Health Research (CHR), a nation-wide organization designed to facilitate communications between government, public and research community, an infusion of money will be needed to prevent good researchers from leaving Canada to seek financing.

In fact, Dr. Bruce Brandhorst, a McGill cell biologist, knows of "many Canadians who will not return from the States for lack of adequate funds" to continue their research. One of his colleagues who did return obtained a \$10 thousand per year grant for an identical study which had been allotted \$50 thousand per year in the United States.

Although federal funds constitute the largest source of research money, university researchers may obtain operating grants, equipment grants, scholarships, and so on from many sources. During 1975-76, McGill received \$1.57 million from Quebec; \$0.8 million from U.S. corporations, foundations, associations, and governments; \$11.95 million from Ottawa; and \$4.47 million from miscellaneous sources to give a total of \$18.79 million research dollars for the year.

The federal money in question — about \$160 million in total — is distributed by three granting agencies. The Canada Council subsidizes and supervises the social sciences with a budget of \$27.7 million for 1976-77. Medical research is subsidized by the Medical Research Council (MRC), which spent \$48.8 million (excluding the recent \$2 million subsidy) this year, a 29 percent increase over the last five years. The third granting agency is the National Research Council (NRC), which sponsors most basic (as opposed to applied) scientific research in areas such as chemistry, psychology, biology, physics, and so on. In 1976-77, the NRC spent \$78.9 million (excluding recent cosmetic bookkeeping which included the atomic research budget in the NRC total), as compared with \$67.5 million five years ago, an increase of 16.8 percent.

However large they may seem, these increases do not appear to be sufficient. Dr. Goldman places the attrition of purchasing power at 16 to 20 percent per year in medical research, and cites large increases in the cost of technical staff as one of the major causes (over half of the MRC budget is paid in salaries). Although the salary increases are fully justified, the Government has made no attempt to compensate grant monies. Dr. David Fromson, a McGill biologist, cites a much higher rate of inflation, skyrocketing to 40 percent per annum in certain areas. Organic chemicals (acetone, for example has increased five-fold), biological supplies (lab rats have almost tripled), minor equipment, service contracts, and graduate student and technician salaries, have as much as quadrupled over five years. And yet, even with a high productivity (six papers and several articles in the last two years), Dr. Fromson's grant has remained the same over the last six years.

Clearly, the Government has not kept pace with its commitments to research, and things seem to be getting worse. For example, over the last three years

the MRC reduced the number of grant holders from 1,500 to less than a thousand, only 13 percent of new applications will be funded, while 40 percent of renewal applications have been made terminal. Summer scholarships and research professorships were likewise cut. In fact, MRC now receives 0.8 percent of each health care dollar, down from 1.7 percent in 1970.

The NRC faces an even more severe situation, with the number of operating grants up 16 percent to 5,200 and the purchasing power of total grant money down 48 percent (based on a conservative inflation rate of 10 percent per annum) over seven years. Using these values, the average operating grant of \$10 thousand a year is only worth about 70 percent of the average operating grant of \$7.5 thousand per year in 1969-70. To compound this problem, NRC spends 13 percent more of its budget on operating grants than in 1969-70, and thus scholarships, fellowships, equipment grants and so on are even worse off. NRC postgraduate scholarships have not only become taxable, but have become 27 percent scarcer over a five-year period.

Nor is Canada keeping pace with other so-called developed countries vis-à-vis research dollars. The United States, which has a roughly similar Gross National Product (GNP) per capita as Canada, spends \$12 per capita on medical research as compared with our present \$2. In fact, as of 1974, Canada ranked below the opulent nations of Finland, Norway, Austria, Denmark, Belgium and Italy (to name a few) in gross research and development expenditure as a percentage of the GNP.

Many of the researchers I spoke with attribute much of Canada's poor standings in terms of research funding to Government nearsightedness. Although few knew of any governmental policy whatsoever, Dr. Fromson commented that if one is extant, it is "a deliberate attempt to maintain an absolute minimal level of research."

As the public at large has little idea of what goes on in the laboratory, the Government may characterize itself as a "philanthropic patron dispensing charity to hungry academics." Dr. Goldman labels this attitude as a "spinoff of the branch-plant philosophy," and that rather than fully support Canadian science, Ottawa "assumes that we can parasitize off the U.S. for our know-how." Thus, some sort of commitment to a long-range scientific research policy to replace the present volatile situation is clearly desirable.

Another complaint lies with the grant application procedure. While both MRC and NRC evaluate research proposals by peer adjudication, the similarity ends there. Supplication for funding to the MRC requires a critical review of the literature leading up to the experiments in question, a full curriculum vitae, work over the past several years, a detailed and itemized list of expenses, and so on. Applications range up to several hundred pages, and the best 35 percent are funded.

In contrast, the NRC selection procedure is cryptic, asking the applicant's age, academic status, number and length of publications, leaving two-and-a-half pages for a summary of the critical issues in the field; the applicant's progress over the previous three years, and the proposed studies (though recently, NRC applications for psychology have become ten pages long).

The result is, as Professor D.O. Hebb of McGill's Department of Psychology commented: "The weeds are fertilized as much as the flowers" and over 90 percent of the applicants for operating grants are funded.

There is widespread agreement on an optimal level of funding, a fine value above or below which most scientific pursuits become inefficient. The consequence of the grant policies of the above two agencies is such that presently, NRC grants are inadequate for a continuing level of productive and respectable research, while MRC grants are adequate, but so few new projects are supported that many promising scientists are driven from research prematurely. That is the trade-off.

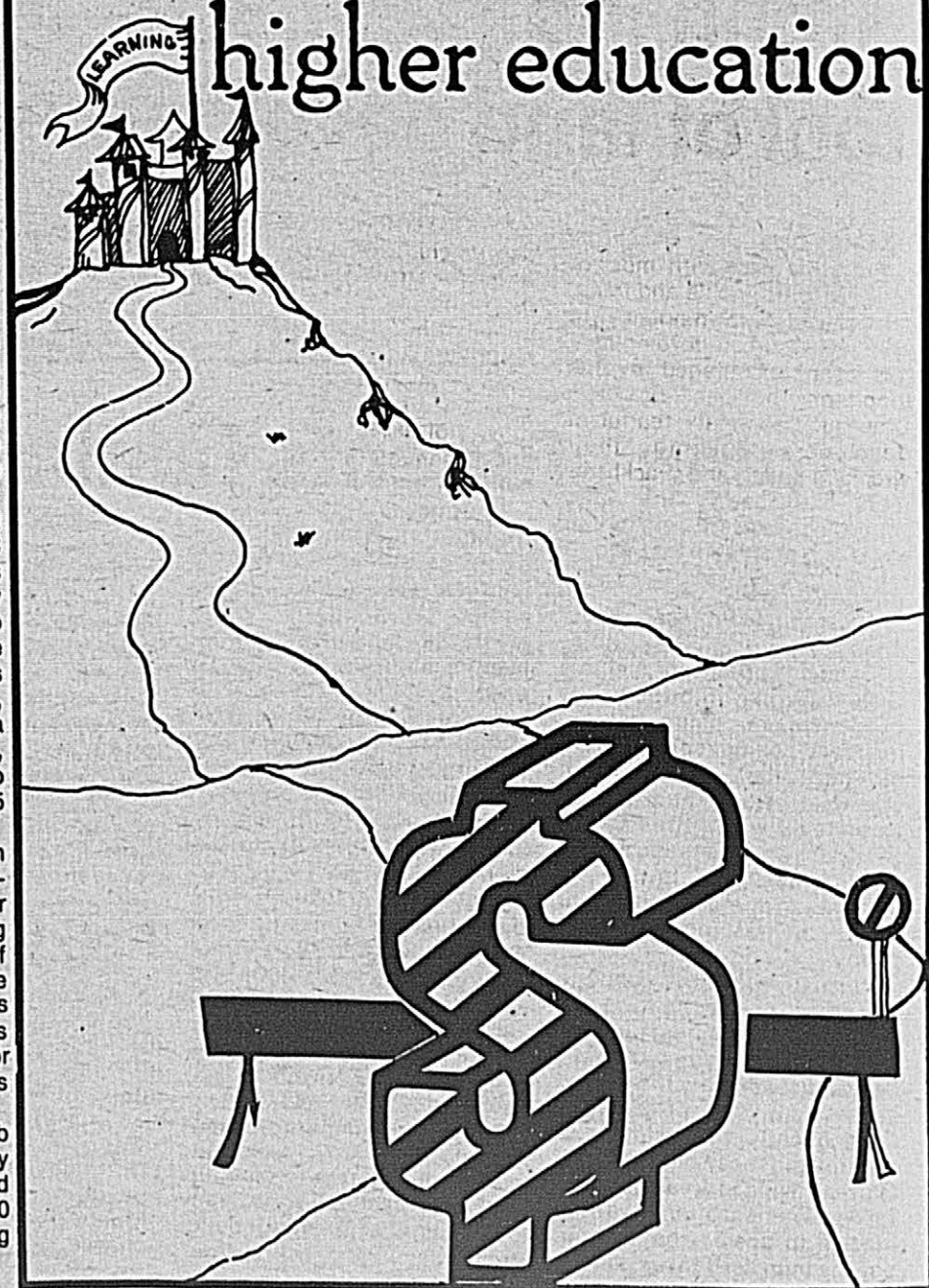
Given all these problems, why do research? Although it is not a subsistence activity, and in that sense a luxury, many aspects of the social sciences, such as the development of Canadian Indian culture, organization of Inuit Society, and such, require immediate attention, as the opportunity to uncover this knowledge may be gone in a few years. Also, in basic and applied scientific research, the best teachers are often the best researchers, thus the quality of education is dependent on the quality of research.

Research pursuits may be vindicated as being essential commitments to modern society, although with medical research, the quality of community health care is certainly dependent on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1977
active medical research in the community medical schools. While basic research has no automatic payoffs, it is recognized that the spinoffs generally precede applied advances. For instance, in a recent survey of the observations leading to the ten major advances in cardiovascular and pulmonary medicine over 30 years, the 50 specialists questioned cited basic research as accounting for over twice as many useful findings than applied and technological research combined.

As Ivan Illich and others would surely agree, the world would probably survive without Canadian research. The essence of science is the experiment, and if the "branch-plant philosophy" is maintained, the best Canadian scientists — who represent a sizeable investment — will leave if their studies are not funded. The recent cancellation of the heart research programme alone caused the loss of over 400 technicians. Canadian scientists have often shown themselves to be capable researchers, and I believe they should be adequately supported. Although a considerable amount is spent on research, we must soon realize that research is a cultural responsibility rather than scientific amusement.

Injustices in research funding: another roadblock to higher education



Lack of efficiency makes for unwanted waste

By Marie Poirier

Professor Jack Weldon has been teaching economics at McGill "long enough to see the University captured by the Administration" he said in an interview. After a brief stint at Columbia, he earned a PhD here. He has been an economic adviser to the New Democratic Party and worked in 1970 for the newly-elected NDP Manitoba government.

He is involved in trade unions as an adviser for the McGill maintenance workers in their pension plan negotiations and served as a union representative for the railway unions in 1973 and early in the fifties.

Academic freedom and erosion of the power of the departments at the hands of the Administration preoccupy him.

Professor Weldon speaks favourably of his experience as an economic adviser for the Manitoba Government. His experience gave him some ideas

that he applies to all governments, regardless of the political party.

According to Weldon, the real problem of modern democratic governments is a structural one. Government is increasingly involved in our lives, but still maintains dated apparatus. Universal state-provided education and health care are basically "good things", but their existing structures fail to be efficient, making for duplication of tasks and waste.

The real test for the Parti Québécois Government is its ability to fulfil its promises within the limits of government apparatus. More than any issue, dealing with the structure of government is the real challenge to the PQ.

The blame must not be put on politicians: it is childish to say that all politicians are incompetent. The government bureaucracy is, according to Weldon, as efficient as that of private enterprise and "certainly more than that of the university."

Professor Weldon sees no conflict between the academic and the "real" world. Textbook economics, or any subject, is relevant in the government. "They change the world in a useful way". The problem is again structural: will the actual apparatus be efficient to apply theory?

Another role Weldon assumes in the "real" world is that of economic adviser to trade unions, serving intermittently with the railway unions since the fifties.

The problem in the railway industry is to fix a long-term determination of wages, fringe benefits and general policies. Members want parity with the private enterprise. The major strikes of the fifties were won on these points, but later the Government "sabotaged" the agreements by fixing wages in the public sector.

In the seventies, the same question of wage determination arises again. Justice Hall made a report on the issue which was adopted by both parties after a major strike. But the Federal Government introduced the Anti-Inflation Board, effectively negating the recommendations of the Hall Report. Union members feel the Government did not keep its promise of non-intervention in their affairs.

Weldon predicts a third confrontation on the same subject in the near future. A great need exists for wage determination but the Federal Government, he says, doesn't see it.

The strike was covered by the press, according to Weldon, "in the same depth as the Grey

Cup". It saw the strike as a day-to-day struggle, without continuity. The facts were badly reported and unfortunately indicates "a low level of journalistic comment on economic events."

In a union nearer us, Professor Weldon has advised the McGill maintenance workers' union about its pension plan. The pension plan problem is solved but "very few people received good pensions". The plan was designed with academics in mind and didn't suit the needs of the maintenance workers. The union disposed of the plan and chose to be paid cash with McGill paying an annual interest.

Professor Weldon also discussed the role of university professors' unions. If the professors and the students had control of their own affairs there would be no need for a union. But the professors and the departments lose their decision-making power over "downtown business" represented in the Board of Gover-



Robert Bellini

Krohn indicts Drapeau: tool of land developers

By Brian Daly

As is the case with most of Montreal's triumphs and tragedies, this city's tendency to compulsive urban development has been encouraged by the long-term policies of Jean Drapeau. Seemingly fearful of developers packing their wrecking-balls and jackhammers and leaving the City, Drapeau does everything he can to make it profitable for them to remain.

According to Professor Roger G. Krohn of the Sociology Department, Drapeau and his Civic Party play into the hands of developers, using assessment and zoning regulations to maximize tax returns from urban development. In an interview with the Daily, Professor Krohn described how these regulations favour the interests of the developers but ignore the real needs of the people.

When a company wants to buy a piece of land, its value and that of the surrounding property is raised, which in turn gives occasion for the City to raise the assessment value of the area. Consequently, the residents of the area must pay higher taxes. Citizens living in areas destined for development often have little income to spare; they cannot pay the increased taxes and are

forced to sell their land, often to developers. The City can aid the developers in obtaining the land from the residents by determining the amount of surrounding land which will be raised in assessment. An excellent example of such effects of assessment, Professor Krohn states, is the infamous Concordia Project.

Dr. Krohn is quick to point out that he is not insinuating the existence of a conspiracy between City Hall and any particular corporation. The municipal administration, in maintaining a general policy of encouraging new development, simply delegates such things as low-cost housing and preservation of historical buildings to a secondary status.

Professor Krohn claims that many buildings could be saved without causing a drastic reduction in the rate of development. Vacant lots and areas without solid standing structures should be used instead. In fact it was stated in the Montreal Star of February 19, 1977, that a little-known report of the Montreal City Planning Department maintained that enough land exists in the city at present to allow the current growth rate to continue for over a century without any destruction of existing buildings.

Dr. Krohn is convinced that restructuring of the social system is not the answer to urban problems. He believes that regulations prohibiting the destruction of useful buildings, careful conservative assessment of residential structures, and well-directed zoning regulations are the important steps toward a rational plan for urban development.

At present it appears unlikely that the present administration in City Hall will institute such reforms. This means that the low-cost housing situation in Montreal is likely to worsen before it improves.

Nevertheless, Professor Krohn sees no obligation on the part of the Parti Québécois government to continue provincial intervention in the City's affairs. He feels that pressure and permissive legislation should be the limit of Quebec City's intervention.

Montreal's best hope, in Professor Krohn's opinion, is contained in the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM). If the MCM can resolve their internal conflicts Dr. Krohn feels confident that they will defeat Drapeau's regime in the next municipal election, thereby giving the preservation of Montreal's heritage a fighting chance.

COMMENT

Feminist theologian Dr. Letty Russell spoke a humanistic and unorthodox "word" about liberation last night that is rarely heard in privileged academic or social quarters like McGill. Dr. Russell's insistence that theologizing requires participation in concrete social struggle at personal risk resonates richly through her engagement-as-a pastor in East Harlem and her distinguished writings on feminist theology.

Her insistence on the development of an existential "liberation" theology, one evolving from collective reflection of people sharing a common struggle was refreshingly devoid of the dogmas of both the Christian pulpit and the radical ideologue's sloganeering.

Feminist and other liberation theologies face a future of experimentation with the ideas of liberation, salvation and God. Opinion on the panel and in the audience as well as Dr. Russell's anecdotes indicated that this experimentation is well under way. The end of this process is, in Dr. Russell's view, a human liberation.

Despite their isolation from the institutional Church, Quebec theologians such as Jacques Grandmaison have participated in challenging the social and economic faces of oppression in lending their support and giving their lives to the labour movement and working people. As long ago as 1949, Msgr. Charbonneau supported the illegal asbestos strikers through his public in-

**"Nietzsche is dead"
—God**

sistence that "people are more important than Capital."

Such examples, however, stand out as fleeting vignettes in the epic saga of church oppression in economic, racial and sexual terms. This oppression is the policy of hierarchical clerical order which has historically sought to perpetuate itself with its claims to the possession of absolute truth.

Dr. Russell has shown another way, that of acting and reflecting and being accountable to others, in the movements towards human liberation. In the face of staid, absolutist theology she emphasized that "unrest is a natural state."

She made her comment in reference to both Quebec and liberation theology. Blaming those who struggle for liberation for being troublemakers is blaming the victim. The upheaval and disunity of unrest, if well tended, can be the seed bed of new paradigms of social life, where men and women and people of different backgrounds are able to be equal. This is the hope of one liberation theologian, a hope rich with possibilities in which we have to be able to believe in order for them to happen. It is ultimately her belief in the unity of those diverse groups challenging the old paradigms of established order which reveals the strength of liberation theology.

Barbara Scales
Justin Loughry
Daniel Boyer

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are those of the staff of the McGill Daily, and are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society. The Daily is typeset at SST Typesetting and printed at Continental Offset, Ville St Laurent. The Daily attempts to publish all letters submitted which are not racist or sexist, but reasons of space require that submissions of over 350 words receive staff approval.

Editorial offices located in the basement of the University Centre, 3480 McTavish. Telephone 392-8955. The Weekly is located in Union B21. Telephone 392-8907. Advertising Office Union B21. Telephone 392-8902.

Editor:

Larry Black

Managing Editor:

Michael Lewis

Business Manager:

Justin Loughry

News Editors:

Ron Doyle

Josee Gravel

Jennifer Robinson

Desk Editors:

Katherine Gutkind

Lewis Gotthell

Marc Cassini

Daniel Boyer

Editor of the Weekly:

Maggie Gosselin

Sports:

Ian Wong

Sherwin Wong

Photography:

Eva Friede

Robert Bellini

Advertising Manager:

Irina Loewy

Canadian University Press:

Ellen Bartlett

de Paor...

continued from page 1

administrative significance whatsoever.

Misplaced emphasis on a romantic and rewritten history can also be applied to the republicans of the then Irish Free State. Using the same example, de Paor spoke of the drive of good Irishmen to recover the "lost six counties under occupation by Britain". Depicted by propagandists as the castration

of the fledgling Free State, Irish youth were made to dream of a mighty and united Ireland to be created in the future.

Tragically, Orange paramilitary organizations and the Provisional IRA have both retained their feudalistic solutions to inequity in Ulster.

One of the most cogent examples of this failure to grapple with the present was an article written several years ago by arch-Orangeman Ial Paisley. According to de Paor, Paisley wrote that should the Provos be successful in Ulster, then the days of the Grand Inquisition would be resurrected, as "Protestants would be burnt in the streets".

In the article "Panel decides that Hunger is Spiritual" (Daily, February 15), the McGill Daily has managed to maintain its reputation for sensationalism. As organizers of the "Hunger Panel", and as participants in a productive evening, we feel a responsibility to respond to this distortion of the facts.

The article itself is fairly accurate, but if anyone reads the article, they will notice that the title is indicative of neither the article nor of the panel discussion. It purports to represent. First of all, the panel made no decisions. Secondly, the article itself attributes hunger to a combination of factors including 1) "Hunger exists because of politics", 2) "The roots of the problem are 'economic and technological'", 3) "Maldistribution of food", 4) and lastly, religious superstition was discussed as a factor which provides people with an answer to their dilemma. (This aspect of the discussion took up five minutes of the two-and-one-half hour program.)

Thus the title does not do justice in any way to the quality and direction of the discussion. No "pat answers" were used, but the panel as a whole focussed on a problem to which a simple response is impossible.

The article itself was

inaccurate on several points. 1) the reporter stated that the members of the panel had said that the people in Haiti "make a contract with Satan as a means of alleviating their hunger." This was simply not stated during the course of the evening. Satanic worship was mentioned as a comment on Haiti's condition, but it was not directly connected with the hunger problem. 2) The article also reports that four of the five panel members had the "love of Jesus" as their basic motivation. In fact only three panelists represented Christian humanitarian organizations. 3) "It was also pointed out that 80 percent of US foreign aid stays right in the country and is used in growing food to ship overseas, as well as to employ people to do the paper work." That figure should be 93 percent US aid. Canadian foreign aid policy allows 80 percent of funds to remain in the country.

The purpose of the panel, as the Daily ad phrased it, was "...to raise consciousness..." In perhaps more concrete terms, the Hunger Panel was originally conceived as a forum for helping to make the student aware of this hungry world and everything associated with that subject; the pain of starving to death (not simply missing a single meal); the realities of the thousands who are doing

so; the abilities and draw-backs of the various organizations to help, etc.

The fact of the importance and the seriousness of this subject was stressed all over the campus and beyond: publicity included ads in the Daily for four consecutive days before the event, posters, and even an announcement on one of the local radio stations. But what was the result? Forty people came to a room with a capacity of 650! The seriousness of the situation seems to be amplified as there are two-thirds of the population of the world starving, and out of 20,000-odd people affected by the ads involved, only 40 people showed!

Our reaction to this was one of shock and anger. Never before had we seen such apathy and lack of concern. People are dying and we don't care. Though we realize that we were competing with Bavarian night, we cannot justify to ourselves, and we can't believe that anyone can justify to themselves, the lack of concern. The roots from which this apathy has grown are deep, and yet can we use that or any other reason as an excuse?

The fact remains that we are a basically hedonistic, self-centred people who laugh as we drink. We take no responsibility for our actions of apathy, even though they are implicitly our

**Apathy,
Daily
reporting
reach
famine
stages**

choices. The only choice we see constantly being made is the choice to pass the buck, to place the blame elsewhere. The reelection of the poor turnout at the Hunger Panel is a reflection of the values of the society in which we live. We as a society want our money and time spent on ourselves. Such was our reaction as we left an empty L132 and walked past a packed Student Union where Bavarian (Barbarian?) Night was being held. Such is the reaction that we must speak in the hopes that people realize the rut we are in, and then do something to remove us from it.

McGill Christian Fellowship organized the Hunger Panel, but the time and finances of the entire University were spent on the venture, so the responsibility is on all our shoulders. We speak as members of this school and of the Christian Fellowship.

"...for I was hungry and you gave me no food, I was thirsty and you gave me no drink, I was a stranger and you did not welcome me, naked and you did not clothe me, sick and in prison and you did not visit me..."

Matthew 25:42-43

Grant LeMarquand,

President McGill

Christian Fellowship,

John Hodges Organizer,
Panel on World Hunger.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1977

Icemen get lucky; **sports** play Stingers tonight

By Stormin' Norman

Yesterday you may have read under my byline that the hockey Redmen had failed to make the QUAA playoffs. Well, the team finally got a break and is now firmly and immovably ensconced in the fourth and final spot in the standings.

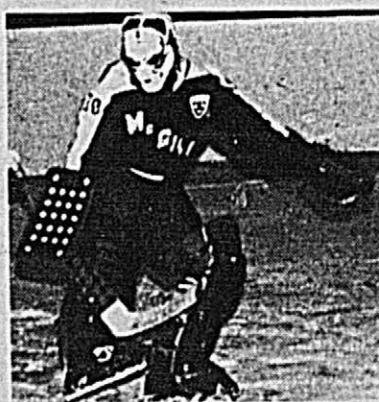
It seems that the Laval team has been demoted to last place because they used ineligible players this season. This has resulted in Bishop's moving up to third place with the Redmen taking fourth. McGill finished with the same number of points as Chicoutimi, but the Redmen get the nod because they defeated the Inuks during regular season play.

Game time is 7:30 pm and all are urged to attend. The second game will be played at Concordia.

It's the cheapest entertainment in town, folks, so get out and watch and cheer our boys on! (This is a plug, in case you hadn't noticed). Seriously though, fan support makes a big difference and the Redmen would appreciate your support. **SHORT SHOTS:** My sources say that it was Jeff Taylor, and not Ken Covo, who scored the tying goal for McGill in the 4-4 tie against Laval last Sunday. Sorry about that, Jeff. It won't happen again — not until tonight.

The Redmen meet the

Concordia Stingers in the first of a two-game, total goal series tonight in the Winter Stadium.



McGill's goalie Al Smith

Gilbert Cerat

letters

Racism is universal To the Daily:

Aw come off it, Marie. If I didn't have a Jewish uncle married to a local French-Catholic (now both dead), then I might just be tempted to buy your explanation of anti-Semitism in Quebec. Both my uncle and aunt were nonreligious liberals and were married in a civil ceremony, yet that union soon floundered when she began taunting him about his religious background and even turned the children against him.

Racial and religious intolerance existed in all of Europe and the French were no exception. They brought it with them to North America. Blaming its continuity on Anglo-Saxons is in itself a form of racism. Are you about to put the blame for the celebrated Dreyfus Case in 19th-century France on les anglais too?

I would like to believe you when you say that the French Québécois are more tolerant today, but there is more evidence to the contrary. There are no blacks in the MUC police, nor in the Quebec Police Force. There are (or were) a few token Jews in the former's detective force. It is still next to impossible for a Jew to be hired by a French-owned business firm, whereas the Jewish-owned businesses will not turn away anyone qualified for the jobs available. Even the large department stores owned by Anglo-Saxons changed their policies on hiring before labour legislation came in.

OK, Marie; show me ONE Jew in the Quebec Civil Service and you can call me a liar, — or I can call it an oversight on their part.

I live in Outremont, populated heavily by all kinds of ethnic groups. All of the aldermen are French. All of the upcoming Carnival "duchesses" are French and white. All of the City Hall staff... Need I say more?
R.E. Fleischman

UQAM

continued from page 1

ted an amendment to exclude the new PQ Minister of Education, claiming that the students of UQAM should strive to cooperate with the new Provincial Government to construct a better Quebec society and not try to destroy or criticize it. The amendment was narrowly defeated.

When asked why he had voted to return to classes and not fight the Government by striking, one student replied that all he was interested in now was getting an education.

Students at UQAM have been the victims of two major strikes in the past year, he explained, referring to the lengthy maintenance workers' strike last spring and the four-month professors' strike which postponed the fall session. He added that after one year of strikes his fighting spirit had died.

\$\$\$



Eyes Examined

Contact Lenses

Dr. David Kwavnick, O.D.
Optometrist

Tel. 933-8700
933-8182

1535 Sherbrooke St. West
(Corner Guy)

BRASSERIE
ACT&I

Supper Specials
125

Served Mon. through Sat. from 4 PM to 8 PM
For your viewing pleasure two 7 ft. giant
T.V. Screens

Les Terrasses Easy access via McGill
College & de Maisonneuve Entrance
Tel: 849-0525

Discover FRANCE and EUROPE.

Travel by train.

Anti-inflation Student-Railpass and Eurailpass as well as point to point tickets and reservations for travel in France and in Europe are available through your travel agent or our Montreal or Vancouver offices.

FRENCH NATIONAL RAILROADS

Room 436, 1500 Stanley Street,
Montréal, (514) 288-8255
Room 452, 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2
(608) 688-6707

Les Terrasses
3rd Floor
705 St. Catherine St. W.
(adjacent to Eaton's)
849-4265



crêperie

Open from
11:00 a.m. daily
Major Credit Cards
Accepted

Rendez vous with flair
in the happy, hospitable atmosphere
of
THE MAGIC PAN

Open every night

Dine late on sumptuous dinner and
dessert crêpes,
crispy luscious salads,
a glass or carafon of house wine

Make Sunday special!
Delectable brunch crêpes
served from
11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Wines • Cocktails

today

Women's Athletics Swimming Marathon:

Come on over and do some laps, at the Currie or Weston pools any time to Feb. 28. For more info: Janet Falconer 467-3146.

McGill Christian Fellowship: John Newton will be finishing off his series with **Knowledge and Feelings**, 1:00 pm at the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel. Join us!

Baha'i Club:

General meeting in the Union room 302 from 12 to 2. Everyone welcome to drop in and join us for lunch and discussions. Topic this week will be the harmony of science and religion.

Feel freaked-out?:

André Lussier of the Canadian Psychoanalytic Institute speaks on modern trends in his field. From 3 to 4 pm in the Palmer Howard Theatre of the McIntyre Building.

Parachuting at McGill:

Last day for registering for parachuting course to be given this coming Saturday. Medical forms must be filled if you want to jump on Sunday. For info call 844-4138 or 522-8966 after 6.

continued from page 2

KAWASAKI - 350 - 1973, 7,000 ml. Clean machine. 527-9684 9-4 pm, 489-0224 weekends.

DATSUN B-210, 1975 2 dr. sedan. Rustproof, AM-FM, block heater, must be seen, 527-9684, 9-4 pm, 489-0224 weekends.

Arts and Science Students:

Pick up your **VERIFICATION FORMS** at Dawson Hall until Friday, February 25. Bring ID Cards.

Ca va Society:

Re: Herzl. There deflowers. To dance, enter. 'S heaven dirty? Fuel cost.

Women's Intramural Basketball:

GYM 3: 5:30 P.E. I vs Eng. GYM 4: Grads vs All Stars.

Music Faculty Concerts:

1(**CONCERT CHOIR**, direction: Wayne Riddell. Works by Willan, Monteverdi, Baker, Vaughan Williams, Bach. 1 pm - free. Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke West. Information: 392-8224. 2(**GRAINNE YEATS**, soprano and Irish harp in collaboration with the McGill Dept. of English and Irish Societies of Montreal. Programme will include: 16th century English songs; songs of the Auvergne; works by Turlough Carolan; songs on poems by W.B. Yeats by James Wilson; Irish Traditional music. 8:30 pm, admission: regular: \$2.50, student: \$1.00. Pollack Concert Hall.

HOUSING

1½ - 2½ APT. TO RENT, furnished, less than 5 min. from McGill. Apply 630 Prince Arthur W., Rm. 5; phone 843-5339 or 843-3594 after 6 pm.

SUBLET LARGE sunny 2½ on McGregor; 5 windows, drapes, carpets, fireplace, recently painted, floors done. \$190 monthly includes everything. 937-9840.

Rugby:

McGill R.F.C.'s Spring organizational meeting: 5 pm at 412 West Prince Arthur (no.1). New players are urged to attend. We're going places, why don't you come along?

Debating Union:

The Debating Union is proud to announce its annual Tuesday meeting in room 310 Union Bldg., today at 7:30 pm. All debaters, fresh and spoiled, welcome. Prepared debate, There can be no morality without religion."

Montregian Geology Club:

Guest Speaker - Dr. John S. Stevenson will speak on 'Field Experiences Across Canada', F.D.A. Rm. 349, 1 pm.

Caribbean Students' Society:

General meeting at 6 pm in the ISA office (Union B40). Important matters to be discussed - especially concerning arrangements for Saturday's dance.

Association Générale Des Etudiants en Littératures Françaises:

Samedi, c'est votre **HAPPENING POETIK**. Mercredi, c'est le dernier délai pour soumettre votre nom et 1.00. Tout le Département est invité.

FLAT TO SHARE in NDQ 5½ rooms. Large, bright bedroom. Furnished or not. \$82.50 monthly. 484-1542.

SUBLET LARGE sunny 2½ on McGregor; 5 windows, drapes, carpets, fireplace, recently painted, floors done. \$190 monthly includes everything. 937-9840.

MOVING? THE PROFESSIONALS—guaranteed lowest prices in Montreal. Efficiency, reliability unquestionable; student discounts, insured. Call Tim, T.C. Moore Transport: 481-6385, 486-3887.

PERSONAL

PROBLEM? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Irael Housman: 341-3580.

Worship, social events, discussions, social action, study and prayer—call **CHAPLAINCY SERVICE**, 392-5890.

ASH WEDNESDAY LITURGY and mealless meal, Wednesday, Feb. 23rd, 5 pm. Newman Centre, 3484 Peel. 392-6711.

JOBS

QUEBEC CAMPING ASSOCIATION—Conference for staff and potential staff: March 25-26, Airport Hilton. Students, meet fifty camp directors! Details 489-1541.

QUEBEC CAMPING ASSOCIATION—Conference for staff and potential staff: March 25-26, Airport Hilton. Students, meet fifty camp directors! Details 489-1541.

FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT—Over 50 countries now hiring. All occupations. Excellent income, transportation paid plus many other incentives. Send \$4.00 for a complete up-to-date list of international companies who are currently hiring. Refundable if not entirely satisfied. Don't miss this exciting and lucrative opportunity. Imperial World Service, Box 298, Snowdon P.O., Montreal.

M.S.E.A. BAR-TENDING COURSE

4 Lectures
Feb. 28, Mar. 2, 7, 9
6:00 pm - 10:00 pm on campus

Call up now for information
844-0058

between 8:30 am
and 5:30 pm

DOM HELDER CAMAR

speaks for the

Third World

Thursday, February 24th, 10:00 am
Leacock 132

Free Tickets at:

Hillel, 3460 Stanley
Newman Centre, 3484 Peel
Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer

Information: 392-5890

Co-sponsored by A.S.U.S. & Chaplaincy Service



INSTRUCTIONAL ATHLETICS REGISTRATION

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 5:30 p.m.
LOUNGE (RM. G18) CURRIE GYM

GOLF—Wed. 11:00 a.m.

Wed. 12:00 noon

TENNIS—Tue., - 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 p.m.

Thur., - 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 p.m.

SQUASH—Tue., 1:45, 2:30, 3:15 p.m.

Thur., 1:45, 2:30, 3:15 p.m.

LEARN TO SWIM & STROKE IMPROVEMENT—

Mon. & Wed. - 3:30-4:30

Mon. & Wed. - 6:00-7:00

Mon. & Wed. - 7:00-8:00

There's a registration fee of \$1.00 per course

All courses are CO-ED

Presentation of I.D. card necessary

For more information—392-4730

McGILL
ARTS & SCIENCE
UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

ELECTIONS March 16, 1977

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions on the A.S.U.S. executive for the term May 15, 1977 to May 14, 1978.

President
Vice-President, Arts
Vice-President, Science
Treasurer
Secretary
U3 Representative
U2 Representative
Representative-At-Large

Nominations are also called for the following positions on the A.S.U.S. executive for the term coterminous with that of the McGill Students' Society:

3 Arts & Science Representatives to the Students' Society

Nominees for U3 Rep must currently be in their penultimate year of undergraduate studies. Nominees for U2 Rep must currently be in U1 or in the second year of a four-year program. The Representative-At-Large may be in any year. Nominations for President must be signed by fifty members of the A.S.U.S. Nominations for all other positions must be signed by twenty-five members of the A.S.U.S.

All nominations must be countersigned by the candidate, who must include his or her phone number, student number, degree program and year. All members signing nominations must also list their year and degree program beside their signature.

Nominations must contain only the following words: "We, the undersigned members of the A.S.U.S., nominate _____ for the position of _____." Candidates must submit nominations to the A.S.U.S. mailbox in the Students' Society Office by 4 pm, Friday, March 4, 1977. Candidates may withdraw from the election no later than March 9, 1977.

Rob Lewis
Chief Returning Officer
670-6986

Anglican Eucharist

Simple, contemporary liturgy

Ash Wednesday Liturgy
Feb. 23, 12:15

Yellow Door Coffee House, 2nd floor
3625 Aylmer St.

ALL WELCOME

Student Christian Movement in McGill University

Scarlet Key "AWARD"

Nominations for the Scarlet Key "AWARD" will be accepted up until March 1, 1977. Nominees should show qualities of distinction and character in some combination of academics plus activities and athletics. The "AWARD" is McGill's only recognition to those students, MALE AND FEMALE, who have contributed to McGill life outside of their academic program.

Nomination papers should include name, address and telephone number, plus other pertinent information of the activities of the nominee, or pick up application forms from the Union Box Office. All applications should be placed in the Scarlet Key box at the Student Union, or sent to Brian Ward, Scarlet Key Coordinator, care of The Graduates' Society, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal H3G 2M1, Quebec.